The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,978. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 48 0
including postage..... " 72 0
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Ten lines and under..... Rs. 4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 20, Church Gate Street.

In the interest of subscribers, the Proprietors of the Bombay Gazette have resolved to pay the postage on Newspapers in most countries, for Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 30 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for not following Domestic Occurrences is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DE BOCHARUT—December 20th, Hermann Burchardt, Esq., aged 50 years, late of Magdeburg, Germany.

KINDAR.

MARRIED.

SUTHERLAND—DUNNET—At the Old Mission Church, on the 13th December, by the Revd. James Vaughan, Henry Holmes Sutherland, to Anne Sinclair, daughter of the late George Dunnet, Esq., Thurso.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

CLERK—At Randall's Road, Vepery, on the 14th December, the wife of Lieutenant W. Clerk, Esq., of a son.

GRAY—On the 11th December, at the Church Mission House, Black Town, the wife of the Revd. W. Gray, of a son.

YARDE—At Tanore, on the 10th December, the wife of Mr. R. H. Yarde, of a son.

SWINTON—At Bellary, on the 9th December, the wife of Captain Swinton, 8th L. C., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PRICHARD—DUSF—On the 7th December, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, Henry George Prichard, Esq., of Madras, son of Henry Prichard, Esq., of Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park, London, to Caroline Margaret, eldest daughter of Charles Murray Duff, Esq., M. D., Surgeon Major, Madras Army.

DEATHS.

MORANT—December 4th, at Akola, on his way from Bombay to Kamptee, Lieut. George William Wyndham Morant, of the 8th Madras Light Cavalry, aged 23 years.

WHELAN—At Madras, on the 5th December, Jane Anne, wife of J. Whelan, Esq., aged thirty years and forty-seven days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MARRIAGE.

MARR—TRYPHENA.—At Meerut, on the 6th December, at St. Paul's Chapel, by special license, by the Revd. J. Hournle, Andrew Robert Marr, to Miss Mary Tryphena.

DEATHS.

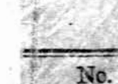
CRAWFORD—At Dinapore, on the 8th December, Francis William, the infant son of the late Major Crawford, 28th Regiment, aged 13 months.

ENGELMANN—At Cawnpore, on the 6th December, Hannah, the beloved wife of Mr. John Englebright, E. I. Railway, aged 37 years.

STEPHEN—At Meerut, on the 10th December, Fitzroy, the only son of Captain and Mrs. F. Stephen, Rifle Brigade, aged 2 years 10 months and 11 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

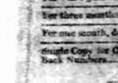
DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th
" Kurrachee ditto..... 10th and 25th

The Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., BROOKS, Commander, will be despatched as above 12 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Mohumrah.

Leaves Bombay	25th Dec.	Returns	28th January.
"	8th Feb.	"	13th March.
"	25th April.	"	28th May.
"	10th May.	"	12th June.
"	25th June.	"	28th July.
"	10th August.	"	12th Sept.
"	25th Sept.	"	28th October.
"	10th Nov.	"	12th Dec.

The Steamer PENANG, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., FREDERICK BLACKMORE, Commander, will be despatched as above on 25th December.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
" Cowasjee	2	16 " Hindpore	4 18
" Mangalore	4	17 " Nagapatam	6 20
" Cannanore	5	18 " Cocanada	8 19
" Tellicherry	6	19 " Masulipatam	9 20
" Calicut	7	20 " Madras	10 24
" Cochin	8	21 " Negapatam	11 25
" Tuticorin	10	23 " Trincomalee	14 28
" Negapatam	10	24 " Cochin	16 29
" Madras	15	30 " Calicut	16 1
" Masulipatam	17	1 " Cannanore	17 2
" Cocanada	17	2 " Mangalore	18 3
" Vizagapatam	18	3 " Mormugao	19 4
" Hindpore	18	5 Arrive Bombay	20 6
Arrive Calcutta	23		

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1030 Tons, 250 H. P., J. MADDISON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 30th instant, and Steam Ship "INDIA," 1030 Tons, 250 H. P., GEORGE GREIG, Commander on 14th January.

N. B.—The above Steamers leave one day earlier in consequence of the 1st and 15th falling on a Sunday.

Both Steamers will call at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

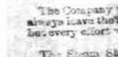
THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamer.	A.M. P.M.	Up Steamer.	A.M. P.M.
Bombay Dep.	Saturday.	6 Cochin Dep.	Saturday 5
Goa "	Sunday.	12 Belpore "	Sunday.
Carwar "	12 Calicut "	Sunday.	6
Calicut "	Monday.	4 Tellicherry "	Monday. 9
Tellicherry "	Tuesday.	12 Cannanore "	Monday. 6
Mangalore "	Tuesday.	12 Mangalore "	Tuesday. 12
Cannanore "	Wednesday.	8 Carwar "	Wednesday. 1
Belpore "	Wednesday.	10 Goa "	Wednesday. 7
Cochin "	Thursday.	6 Goa "	Wednesday. 7
Cochin arr.	Thursday.	6 Bombay arr.	Thursday. 12

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on Saturday the 24th instant.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, UNJUNWELL, RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, AND GOA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA, VINGORLA, RUTNAGHERRY, UNJUNWELL, AND BOMBAY.



THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Goa ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.	A.M. P.M.	Up Steamers.	A.M. P.M.
Bombay Dep. Wednesday	6	Goa Dep. Saturday	10
Unjunwell " Thursday	10	Vingorla " Saturday	7 4
Ratnagherry " Thursday	7	Ratnagherry " Sunday	7 4
Vingorla " Friday	8 2	Unjunwell " Sunday	2
Goa Arr. Friday	2	Bombay Arr. Monday	5

N. B.—Passengers to and from Mahableshwur can be landed or taken up at Bancote by this Steamer.

CHRISTMAS EXCURSION.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ," leaving Bombay on Wednesday, the 28th December, at 6 P. M., will take Passengers, for Honore, the nearest point to the *Falls of Gairsoppa*, and a return Steamer to Bombay will call at Honore on Wednesday morning at day light the 4th January 1865.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, VERAVEL, PORBUNDER, DWARKA, & MANDAVEE.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MANDAVEE, DWARKA, PORBUNDER, VERAVEL, & BOMBAY.

THE Company will despatch a Steamer TO AND FROM MANDAVEE, calling at the intermediate ports on the following days, each week, until further notice:—

Up Steamers.	A.M. P.M.	Down Steamers.	A.M. P.M.
Bombay.. Dep. Tuesday	9	Mandavee Dep. Friday	7 8
Veraval.. " Wednesday	7	Dwarka " Saturday	7
Porebunder " Thursday	9	Porebunder " Saturday	1
Dwarka " Thursday	7	Veraval " Sunday	12
Mandavee Arr. Friday	10	Bombay " Arr. Monday	12

The Steamer *Telegraph* will be despatched in accordance with the above table on Tuesday the 20th instant.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 15th November 1864.

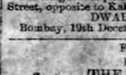
STEAM TO SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHADCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and painted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pancoki.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 19th December 1864.



FOR LONDON.

With Dispatch.

THE Brig ELIZABETH ANNE, A 1, at LLOYDS, for 12 years. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1864.

FORSALE.—The first-class British-built Ship "JAMES BOOTH," of 396 Tons register. Apply to Captain WILLIAMS on board, or to,

LAWRENCE & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Dorothy*, Captain Thompson, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense immediately.

All landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to us to be countersigned.

GEORGE S. KING & Co.,
Agents for Captain THOMPSON and owners of the *Dorothy*.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ship *John Lidgett*, Captain ROBERTSON, from Calcutta, is now ready to discharge her Cargo, the Consignees of which are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain ROBERTSON will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the ship *John Lidgett*.

No. 27 Medow Street, 20th Dec. 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tamoorshaw*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain DOBBS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's Decks.

P. AND D. F. CAMA & Co.,
Agents Ship *Tamoorshaw*.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Merwanjee Framjee*, PIKE, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain PIKE will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

COOMER, SONS & Co.,
Agents for the *Merwanjee Framjee*.

NOTICE.—TO OWNERS AND COMMANDERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—The Virgee Patcher Ship and Foundry Company (Limited), at Mazagon, being now in full working operation, Orders will be received for every description of Ship-work, Caulking, Coppering, Making Boats, Masts and Yards, &c., Smith-work and Castings of every description, on moderate terms. For any further information apply to Mr. R. DUGGAN, on the Premises, or to SORABJEE IRONMURJEE, Secretary, at No 23, Apollo Street.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

CHARLES LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Indian Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 44 packages, amounting to 3 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 1534⅓ inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on the Canal in the River Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to receive cargo for loading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.

Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE,
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application is about to be made to the Government of Bombay, by the undersigned Directors of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) and others, for the right of reclaiming all that portion of the foreshore and land to the seaward thereof, along Breach Candy and Malabar Hill, extending from the Western headland of ground occupied by the Mahalaxmee Temple in a Northerly direction to the Western point of land forming the Compound of the House belonging to Cursetjee Cowasjee Bhandooowalla, Esq., now in the tenure or occupation of William Cooper, Esq., and bounded on the Eastern foreshore by the Breach Candy Road; also for the right of reclaiming all that portion of the foreshore extending Northward from the Western headland of ground occupied by the Mahalaxmee Temple to the Southern point of land of Love Grove Hill, occupied by the Temple of Mama Jhajanee, and bounded on the East by the Velard Causeway, in accordance with Plans to be hereafter deposited with the Collector of Bombay.

CAETANO GABRASEL DESOUZA.
BURJORJEE SORABJEE LYWALLA.
COWASJEE SORABJEE AHMEDABADWALLA.
RUTTONJEE RUNCHORDASS.
MUNCHERSHA NURSEY.
JUMNADASS DOOLUBDASS.
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SIRVAI.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE above named Railway will be opened throughout from Bombay to Ahmedabad for Passenger Traffic on and after MONDAY the 26th instant, and Trains will run as follow:—

DOWN TRAIN TO AHMEDABAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Time. A. M.
	Grant Road Dep	7 0
5	Mahim..... "	7 20
6	Bandora..... "	7 28
20	Bassein Road.. "	8 45
54	Palghur..... "	9 54
61	Bysur..... "	10 33
74	Dhanoo Road.. "	11 23
		P. M.
90	Sunjan..... "	12 15
104	Damaun Road "	1 10
114	Pardee..... "	1 47
120	Bulsar..... "	2 22
136	Dongree..... "	3 44
153	Belesmora.. "	5 12
165	Umulsar..... "	6 22
174	Nowsaree..... "	7 14
184	Verbhoot..... "	8 11
193	Surat..... Arr	9 5
	Surat..... Dep	7 0
185	Amroles..... "	7 18
172	Sion..... "	7 57
159	Keem..... "	8 37
138	Panoles..... "	9 45
129	Unclesur..... "	10 17
	Nerbudda	
	Ferry..... "	9 24
106	Broach..... "	10 42
297	Chinnargamn.. "	11 11
216	Palej..... "	11 38
		P. M.
225	Meahgamn.... "	12 13
232	Etola..... "	12 36
244	Baroda..... "	1 24
256	Wassad..... "	2 24
285	Anund..... "	3 52
278	Neriad..... "	4 25
288	Mehmoodabad "	4 52
305	Barajroe..... "	5 30
296	Ahmedabad Arr	5 50

UP TRAIN TO BOMBAY.

Miles.	Stations.	Time. A. M.
	Ahmedabad Dep	7 0
10	Barajroe..... "	7 35
17	Mehmoodabad "	8 3
28	Neriad..... "	8 45
40	Annund..... "	9 24
49	Wassad..... "	9 56
61	Baroda..... "	10 41
73	Etola..... "	11 34
80	Meahgamn.... "	12 0
		P. M.
90	Pallej..... "	12 47
98	Chinnargamn.. "	12 59
106	Broach..... "	1 28
	Nerbudda	
	Ferry..... "	2 58
123	Unclesur..... "	3 18
118	Panoles..... "	3 49
127	Keem..... "	4 8
151	Sion..... "	4 51
140	Amroles..... "	5 52
142	Surat..... Arr	6 0
	Surat..... Dep	A. M. 7 20
151	Sucheen..... "	7 54
161	Nowsaree..... "	8 35
170	Umulsar..... "	9 7
173	Belesmora.. "	9 23
189	Doongree..... "	9 50
185	Bulsar..... "	10 20
201	Pardee..... "	10 48
201	Daman Road.. "	11 39
		A. M.
213	Sunjan..... "	12 30
231	Dhanoo Road.. "	1 47
245	Bysur..... "	2 38
276	Palghur..... "	3 43
276	Bassein Road.. "	3 43
299	Bandora..... "	5 7
300	Mahim..... "	5 13
306	Grant Road..Arr	5 20

N. B.—It will be observed that the Trains leaving Bombay and Ahmedabad will only run on that day so far as Surat. Passengers whose journey takes them beyond Surat will be able to proceed on the following morning as shown in the Time Table. Ordinary Tickets issued at either side of Surat, for Stations beyond it, will be available for use until the evening of the day following that of issue. There is a Refreshment room and a good Traveller's Bungalow at Surat.

NERBUDDA FERRY.

BOATS.—Passengers will be conveyed across the Nerbudda at the following rates:—

1st Class..... Six annas each (0 6 0)
2nd Class..... Three annas each (0 3 0)
3rd Class..... One anna each (0 1 0)

PALKEES ON SHIPBOARD.—These will be provided at each side of the Ferry for the use of passengers travelling with First and Second Class tickets at an extra charge of 2 Rupees per passenger.

NOTE.—Parties desirous of availing themselves of the above means of conveyance will have to provide themselves at the Stations where they take their passage with "Ferry Boat" and Palkee or Shigram Tickets" as no cash payments will be received at either side.

Horses will be conveyed across the river at an additional charge of two Rupees per Horse.

CARRIAGES.—Each four-wheeled vehicle will be conveyed at an additional charge of 3 Rupees, each two-wheeled vehicle at two Rupees, and each Palanquin at one Rupee.

Dogs will be conveyed at a charge of four annas each.

LUGGAGE.—Do. do. of 4 annas per Maund.

PARCELS.—Under 5 Seers, Rs. 0 2 0; above 5 and under 14 Seers, Rs. 0 4 0; above 14 and under 27 Seers, Rs. 0 6 0; above 27 Seers and under a Maund, Rs. 0 8 0; for parcels above a Maund, Rs. 0 6 0 per Maund.

For further particulars and Regulations see Time Tables posted at all Stations.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th November 1864.

NOTICES.

ITALIAN OPERA.

16TH PUBLIC PERFORMANCE

AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE

OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY

WILL TAKE PLACE

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST DECEMBER, OPERA "BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA,"

By ROSSINI.

IN 2 PARTS.

Dress Circle..... Rs. 10
Gallery..... " 5

Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P. M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

Smoking strictly prohibited.

The Opera "LUCREZIA BORGIA," by Donizetti, is in course of Rehearsal.

DAVID SASSOON MEMORIAL FUND.—Subscription for the above Fund will be received by the Bank of Bombay and the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation. Subscription lists are lying at the Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, and at the offices of the Secretaries.

GEO. BIRDWOOD,
H. COKE,
VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by Indentures, bearing date the 24th day of November 1864, KAZEE SADIQOODIN PARKAR, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, conveyed and assigned to KAZEE CASSUM MAREY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, upon the trusts therein mentioned, all the Estate and Effects of him, the said KAZEE Sadiqoodin Parkar, including his half share of the Enam Village of Nanalay, near Trombay. All debtors of the said Kazee Sadiqoodin Parkar are hereby required to pay their several debts to the said Kazee Cassum Marey, who alone is entitled to give a discharge for the same.—Dated this 17th day of Dec. 1864.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP.

THE PORTRAIT GALLERY OF DISTINGUISHED NATIVES OF INDIA. A NATIONAL WORK, DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for the Publication of a National Work, to be called the "Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Natives of India." The Plates are to be executed on steel (from Photographs) by the first European Artists, and issued monthly, accompanied by brief memoirs of the individuals represented. About 50 Gentlemen from all India will form the subjects of the work, which it is intended should be a conspectus of Eminent Natives of India.

Subscriptions, Rs. 200, exclusive of postage, to be paid in advance into the Central Bank of Western India, Bombay.

Subscription List will be kept open for two months only.

Communications to be addressed to MR. SORABJEE JEHANGEER JARUCH, No. 9, Church Street.

Bombay, 10th December 1864.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planks, Rafters, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Benteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

FROST KOHLER & Co., SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and AUSTRALIA, COMMISSION AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.—Are now prepared to execute orders for the purchase and shipment of Australian Gold, on Indian account.

London References.—Agra and Masterman's Bank.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson & Co.

MATHERAN.—CLAREMDON HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to call the attention of Visitors to Matheran that he will open the above Hotel on the 10th December next, with the South Eastern rooms to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen (or their families) and supply them with first-class articles of every description at a moderate price.

J. S. M. DE SOUZA, Proprietor.

CHIEF PRIZE.—Francs 500,000 on 1st March 1865 of the Great Imperial Austrian Lottery containing 400 Prizes following Francs. 100 of 1,000, 50 of 400,000, 20 of 200,000, 20 of 100,000, 20 of 50,000, 171 of 40,000, 20 of 30,000, 171 of 20,000, 352 of 10,000, descending to 270 of the smallest prize that every number of obligation must obtain. The cheap price of 1 florin for one playing. Rs. 21-8 each ticket, or 13 florins for 13 £10-0-0 stirling. Orders executed in course of next post into sent punctually and carefully either in Cash or Bills on London, Paris, Vienna, or Trieste. Agents wanted for opportunity to participate in the above with the prospect of acquiring a large amount of money for so small an investment. Specimen copy of the Lottery Plan and Rules to be had gratis on application to Messrs. J. C. HAMANN, Junior, Banker, Frankfort-on-the-Main, (Germany).

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—TO BE RAFFLED.—The Six (6) undermentioned invaluable articles of DIAMOND JEWELLERY, each article forming a separate Prize, and the same to be won by the six highest numbers:—

No. 1.—The largest Ruby ever seen in Bombay, which is mounted as a magnificent Diamond Brooch, with additional large Ruby Pendants.

No. 2.—A most beautiful revolving Brilliant Star Bracelet.

No. 3.—A splendid Buckle Pattern Bracelet, with a large Sapphire in centre surrounded with Diamonds.

No. 4.—A very handsome Diamond Bracelet, which can also be worn as Brooch and Bracelet.

No. 5.—A splendid Diamond Bracelet with secret portrait chamber, which can also be worn as Brooch and Bracelet.

No. 6.—A pair of fashionable Diamond Earrings.

The concert of the value of Rs. 12,000, but the same will be raffled by 300 Members only, at Rs. 150 each.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to visit the Establishment of Messrs. THORNHILL & Co., Jewellers, Medow Street, where these valuable Jewels lie for inspection.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 400 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

The Association is receiving Deposits for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

Repayable on 6 months' notice being given 5 per cent.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 6 "
Do. 9 do. do. do. 7 "
Do. 12 do. do. do. 8 "

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon. Money is lent on Government Notes, approved Personal Security, Bank, Railway, and other Stocks, Shares, Debentures, Merchandize, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares and Debentures, and conducts financial business generally.

The Association takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends thereon, for which a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

Every information will be given on application, either personally, or by letter, (in English or in any of the vernacular languages) to the Manager.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM WATSON, Manager.
A. G. RYAN, Secretary.

No. 3, Hornby Row, Bombay, 26th November 1864.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 29th, 30th, and 31st instant, and MONDAY, the 2nd January, on account of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.
For the Agra and Masterman's Bank, (Limited),
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
W. JACKSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
J. L. BRODIE, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
J. GUSTADJEE, pro. Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan (Limited),
JOHN H. RYLAND, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
G. MULLER, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
E. H. WARREN, pro. Manager.
For the Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank (Limited),
F. G. YOUNG, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
For the Indian Peninsula, London and China Bank (Limited),
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Officiating Manager.
For the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, (Limited),
H. COKE, Manager.
For the East India Bank,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Manager.
For the Bombay City Bank (Limited),
DAVID MACCULLOCH, Manager.
For the Delhi Bank Corporation,
W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.
For the Commercial Bank of India,
M. R. QUADROS, Manager.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be properly secured, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA is open to receive money on special Deposit to a limited extent, for six months certain, at nine per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Bombay, 8th December 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneyas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent.

R. I. REUBEN.

Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

WANTED a competent ENGINEER for the Steamer *Bombay*. None need apply to the advertiser without good testimonials.

G. RANKIN, Engineer.

Duncan Road Iron Works, 28th November, 1864.

WANTED, a Single Pole TENT, must be in good order. Apply "X. W. Z.," care *Gazette* Office.

WANTED.—Petty BROKER to obtain orders for the sale of Bricks, Lime, &c. Apply, stating terms, to "Z. W. Z." Post Office, Dadur.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

WANTED, by the Bombay Reclamation Company (*Limited*), a first-class European PLATELAYER. Apply to the Superintending Engineer on the works at Chowpatty.

JAMES DICKSON, for Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th December 1864.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims on the undersigned are requested to forward them without delay.

JAMES T. GOOD.

Late Menesse & Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street.

TO PUBLIC.—All those articles in a Bakery Way, such as Pastry, (English Sweetmeat,) Bread, Biscuits, &c., &c., formerly used to supply the late Leggett's Bakery, may be had on demand at the Bakery of the undersigned in Newalby, 1st Cross Lane, and Post, Meadow Street, Shop No. 79, next to the Bombay Presidency Bank.

A. C. DE SOUZA & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned from this day will carry on business as Exchange, Freight, Shares and Produce Brokers, under the style and title of MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE.
PEROZSHAW NOWROJEE.

No. 2, Nesbit Lane, 15th December 1864.

ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 20 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Office of this Association on the 5th day of January 1865, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

Discount at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be allowed on Calls paid in advance.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HENRY COWLEY, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th December 1864.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE SIR HENRY BARTH EDWARD ERSKINE, K. C. B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

HONORABLE SIR,—We have the honour of addressing your Excellency in Council on the subject of a scheme of which we are the Promoters for the reclamation of that portion of the Back Bay known by the name of Back Bay.

The work being one of great public utility, we desire to proceed under Act XXII. of 1863, and we make this preliminary application in accordance with the terms that Act imposes.

The general object and nature of the work are the reclamation of the foreshore and sea frontage of Modee Bay, extending in a direct line from the Eastern Revetment of Bombay Castle to the South Eastern corner of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company's proposed reclamation, and the rendering the land so reclaimed available for Commercial purposes.

Accompanying this application are the following documents:—

1. A general plan of the proposed works.
2. A list of the owners and occupiers of ground adjoining the proposed works.
3. A statement of the estimated cost of the construction of the works.
4. A statement of the mode in which it is proposed to provide the funds for constructing, maintaining and carrying on the works.

We are prepared to supply any further information your Excellency in Council may think requisite, and on application to that effect we shall be registered under the Land Improvement Act, with all the terms and stipulations of which we undertake to comply.

We have the honour to be, Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
THOMAS DIVER,
GEORGE TAYLOR.
W. H. CRAWFORD.
H. B. MACCULAOCH
HURBRUM NURSEY.
GHELLABHOY PUDOMSEY.
ATMARAM MADHOWJEE.
SEWJEE WELLJEE.

Bombay, 15th December 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders for the construction of several Dhurumsallas and six Police Stations at various Railway Stations on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, in the Thana Collectorate, will be received by the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan, up to the 1st January 1865, after which date no Tender will be received.

Plans and Specifications can be seen on application at the Office of the Executive Engineer at Dongree, where all information will be given.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. BUCAT, Lieut., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, North Konkan.

Camp Matheran, 14th December 1864.

THE ANNUAL COMMEMORATION of the revived Bombay Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will be held on St. Thomas' Day, WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant, in the Cathedral. The Services will be as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, AT 8 A. M.

A CONFIRMATION SERVICE for Native Christian Converts, with an address by the Bishop, in English

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE FREERE, K.C.B.
ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH DECEMBER.
EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.
OF THE OPERA TROVATORE.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF PROFESSOR EMILIO USIGLIO.

MR. EDMUND LORD is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 20th December 1864.

THE time for paying the First Call of the INDIAN CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED) is further extended from the 20th instant to the 10th January 1865.

NOTICE.—THE NORTHERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA (LIMITED).—The time for paying the First Call of the above Financial is extended from the 20th to the 30th instant.

NOTICE.—The time for the payment of the First Call and the execution of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Elphinstone Financial Association (Limited) has been extended from the 20th December 1864, till the 7th proximo.
By order of the Promoters,
GOPALRAO BULWANT.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons who have received allotment papers in the above named Financial are hereby required to pay the first Call on the same by the 24th instant will be considered to have forfeited any shares they may hold.
D. J. LISBOA,
Chairman.
20th December 1864.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for the payment of the First Call of the above Association in the Agra and Masterman's Bank is extended to 15th January 1865.
BHUGWANRAO RAMCHUNDERJEE, for the Promoters.
Bombay, 20th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Candidates for Clerkships in the Registration Offices in Bombay, are requested to present themselves at the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock, when their qualifications will be tested.
ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Registrar General.
Bombay, Registrar General's Office, 19th December 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Harkaway*, Captain IRVIN, from London, are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain IRVIN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
NASMYTH & Co., Agents for Ship *Harkaway*.
Bombay, 20th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *The Craigie*, Captain JAGO, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain JAGO will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
H. F. SOARES & Co., Agents ship *The Craigie*.
Bombay, 20th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CHUNTAMANOW WASSOODEVJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Ground with the Dwelling House and Premises, standing thereon, assessed under No. 77, situate without the Fort, on the Parell Road; and containing by admeasurement 649 square yards or thereabouts, and which said Premises are registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 89, and are bounded on the East by the property of the Lucknow Walljee Dhurumsey, on the West by the Parell Road, on the South by the property of Pandoorang Luxmonjee and on the North by the property of Parvuttibaee, widow of Pandoorang Mooljee. Any person or persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise on the Premises, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.—Dated this 20th day of December 1864.
KELLY, HORE, AND MANISTY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MEERAN HAJEE GOOLAM BIN HAJEE CHOTANEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, MOSED NOWROJEE EDULJEE KHAMBATTA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, and KHURSEE ARMARAM BAPSIA, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, have contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of hilly Ground known by the name of "Arna Hill," situate, lying, and being, on the west side of the Tardeo Road, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 34,338 square yards or thereabouts, and which is bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property of Hanoobhoy Limjee, on the North by the property of Antonio da War and partly by the property of Rahimbhoy Allobhoy, and on the South by the property of Mookhtee and Laxmeedas. Any person or persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, on the said Premises, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.—Dated this 20th day of December 1864.
KELLY, HORE, AND MANISTY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail for Aden will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th December 1864, at 7 o'clock, A. M. All letter-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, at which time be prepaid or Stamps until 8 o'clock, A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the preceding day.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per P. and O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th December 1864, at 6 o'clock, P.M. A packet for Madras will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.
A Madras Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.
Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Wednesday..... 21st 2h. 51m.
New Moon, Thursday..... 29th 2h. 13m.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour.	
					Morn.	Even.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	21	St. Thomas. Abp.	6 30	5 27	3 58	4 26
Thu.	22	Twilight ends at 6h. 46m.	6 31	5 27	5 1	5 29
Fri.	23	Twilight sets at 6h. 15m.	6 31	5 27	5 58	6 25
Sat.	24	Uranus sets at 6h. 15m.	6 32	5 28	6 47	7 14
Sun.	25	Christmas Day.	6 32	5 28	7 31	7 58
Mon.	26	St. Stephen. M.	6 32	5 29	8 12	8 39
Tues.	27	St. John.	6 33	5 30	8 51	9 19

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.
MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865
WILL BE PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER,
In one handsome volume, containing upwards of six hundred (600) Pages.
Price—Per Copy, Rs. 7. Cash.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others, as it gives the Eclipses for 1865; an account of the Christian and Native Fasts, Feasts, and Ceremonies; a list of Holidays allowed by Government; Tide Tables for the year; lists of the Members of the Houses of Peers, the Members of the Indian Councils in England, and the Legislative Councils in India; a list of the Public Offices; Tables of Reference and Rates followed by the Bombay Legislative Council and the Government of India; Financial Statement of 1864-65; Furlough, Absentee and Pension Rules; Fares for Public Conveyance; and information regarding Post Office, Electric Telegraphs, Railways, Steam Navigation Companies, Judicial Establishments, Banks, European and Native Merchants, Customs Department, Insurance Companies; Miscellaneous Joint Stock Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances to Military, Civil, and Uncovenanted Servants; Benevolent Institutions and Societies; Literary, Scientific, Missionary and Religious Societies; Benevolent Institutions, Political and Social Reform Associations; Clubs; Municipal Establishments; Free Masonry; the Judicial Procedure Act of 1859; Mr. M'S Uncovenanted Civil Servants, European and Native; Governments of India, Bombay, and Madras; Rain Returns for the Bombay Presidency during 1863; Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Shipping Arrivals and Departures. The Table of Inhabitants in the Presidency has been revised with great care, and the whole work will be found a reliable Book of reference for the Bombay Presidency.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from Re. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

AN ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865.
Price—Rupees 1-8.
This Calendar will contain besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a list of inhabitants besides a large amount of information including Tables of reference indispensable to all classes of the community.
N. B.—Gentlemen Orders can be accompanied with a remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include postage.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Dec. 4	KURRACHEE	Dec. 13
AGRA	Dec. 17	LAHORE	Dec. 16
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 16	LONDON	Nov. 15
AMBOYNA	Oct. 29	MADRAS	Dec. 19
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 27	MADRAS	Nov. 30
BANGKOK	Dec. 14	MALTA	Nov. 29
CALCUTTA	Dec. 19	MOULMEIN	Dec. 13
CAPE	Nov. 2	OUDE	Dec. 14
CEYLON	Dec. 6	PENANG	Dec. 1
COCHIN	Dec. 2	PENANG	Nov. 19
DELHI	Dec. 15	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Nov. 19	SEGE	Nov. 22
HONGKONG	Nov. 14	SINGAPORE	Nov. 23

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CRESTENJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Ground with the Messuage or Tenement and Premises, standing thereon, assessed under No. 89, and bounded on the East by the property of Cursetjee Framjee, on the West by the property of Pandoorang Moolje, on the South by the property of Pandoorang Luxmonjee and on the North by the property of Parvuttibaee, widow of Pandoorang Moolje. Any person or persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise on the Premises, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.—Dated this 20th day of December 1864.
KELLY, HORE, AND MANISTY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

TO LET from 1st August next, Ground Floor of House No. 7 in Church Gate Street, with the Premises at present occupied by Messrs. Mercantile and Co., and the Rooms and Godowns now occupied by Messrs. A. C. Thornhill, Esq. Bhaug Chandler, Agent.

TO LET from 3rd January next, Godowns in Middle Colaba, west side of Wodehouse Road, lately occupied by Messrs. A. C. Thornhill, Esq. Bhaug Chandler, Agent.

TO LET, Godowns, Flooring, White Matting, Palm Leaf, &c. Apply to
SORABJEE PESTONJEE SETNA.
December 1864.

TO LET from 1st August next, Ground Floor of House No. 7 in Church Gate Street, with the Premises at present occupied by Messrs. Mercantile and Co., and the Rooms and Godowns now occupied by Messrs. A. C. Thornhill, Esq. Bhaug Chandler, Agent.

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SORABJEE PESTONJEE SETNA.
December 1864.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
IN THE ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 655 of 1863.

JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Parsee, residing in a house assessed under No. 18, situate at or near Agiary Lane, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and BHICAJEE CURSETJEE, merchant, Hindoo, in a house assessed under No. —, situate at or near Gunbawa Wadi Street, within the limits of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other the unsatisfied Creditors of MANEKJEE KHUNDOOJEE DOSSABHAI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, and as the executors of the last Will and Testament of the said MANEKJEE KHUNDOOJEE DOSSABHAI ..... *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the Order made in this Cause, bearing date the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said MANEKJEE KHUNDOOJEE DOSSABHAI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, are required, either in person or by their Solicitors, on or before the 15th day of January next, to come in and prove their claims before me, at my Chamber, in the Court House, Bombay, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 19th day of October 1864.
GEORGE TAYLOR, Commissioner.

MAIN DRAINAGE, BOMBAY, CONTRACT No. 1, NATIVE TOWN.—TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—The Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay hereby give notice, that they will receive at the Office of the Board, Dhobee Talao, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January 1865, at 12 o'clock precisely, and will then be prepared to open, Tenders by parties who may be willing to contract for the construction of Brick Sewers four miles 3,546 feet in length or thereabouts, with other works appertaining thereunto, in and about the Native Town of Bombay.

Parties desiring to submit Tenders may, upon payment of the necessary fee, obtain Plans, Sections, Specifications, Estimates, and Forms of Tender for the particulars on application to the Executive Engineer, at his Office, between the hours of 10.30 A. M. and 5 P. M. on Saturdays between the hours of 10.30 A. M. and 1 P. M., and on and after the 3rd day of January, 1865 at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

The Tenders are to be addressed to the Clerk of the Board and must be delivered at his Office before 5 P. M. on Tuesday, 10th January 1865, after which hour no Tenders will be received. The Tenders are to be marked and endorsed—" Tender for Drainage Works, Contract No. 1, Native Town."

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. The Security for which Tender may be accepted will be required to provide two sureties (to be approved by the Board's legal adviser) for the due and satisfactory performance of the work.

By order,
THOS. E. BUCKLEY, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer for Drainage Works.
Main Drainage, Bombay, Engineer's Office, 20th Dec., 1864.

THE BOMBAY WARRANT BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)
(FOR ADVANCES ON MERCHANDIZE AND SECURITIES.)

To be incorporated in accordance with Acts VIII. of 1857 and VII. of 1850 of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 400 EACH.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

PROSPECTUS.

While Exchange Banks, Credit and Finance Institutions have been established to connect this country sufficiently with almost every foreign market and to give facilities for conveying to our shores every description of merchandize, it is remarkable that as soon as the operation of Bills of Exchange is considered, the most important part of the business is overlooked. The bills drawn upon our merchants undoubtedly must either be met by the merchants' capital tranferred or by sales in consequence of the brokers who formerly advanced on the goods, declining to do so, finding the many Companies recently established a more profitable investment for their money. Thus, when temporarily there is an excess of any commodity imported its price is unduly depressed, and serious loss incurred. Bankers, railway bankers and discount houses dislike making advances upon merchandize, having no organization for examining the goods and correctly estimating their value. What they want are good bills, drawn on those who knowing the value, have accepted them in advance. Produce and labour is here as in other countries to be most conveniently and profitably

The first step which the merchant must acknowledge the Bombay Warrant Banking Company is formed. The business of the Company will mainly consist in making advances upon deposit of the stable articles of produce represented by Dock or Godown Warrants or other means of transfer, at such rates of interest and values as may be fixed by the Directors on behalf of the Company, and with a proper margin to allow for depreciation.

These advances will be made in acceptances by the Customers, and as drawn by the Company at sight bills will represent merchandize readily convertible and be at the same time secured by the whole capital of a powerful Company, the exact position of which will be made to appear, so that there be no doubt of the bills discount market will be available when it is desired by the holder to turn the bill into cash.

It will be read by apprentices that the exchange of merchandize for bills of exchange is of service to merchants, and increase the stability of the entire class, will be on equal convenience to bankers and discount firms, furnishing them with a class of bills rarely obtainable.

The Bombay Warrant Banking Company will be at once brought into operation about the Custom House returns 180 lacs of foreign exports which amounted to over Rs. 13,00,00,000. It is estimated the average stock of goods in godowns, as equal to three months consumption, it would represent an amount of Rs. 54,00,00,000.

Advances can only be made when deemed advisable upon goods and to the amount and under rules readily convertible.

A reasonable reputation will always be maintained between the interest of business undertaken and the called up capital.

It is proposed to give the Company power to establish at other ports in India or East.

The directors will not receive any remuneration until the shareholders have received nine per cent. by way of dividend on their called up capital.

No commission money will be paid for originating this undertaking. The preliminary expenses will be confined to the necessary disbursements.

Applications for shares may be addressed to the care of W. A. HURST, Esq., (for the Promoters) Broker, Hunsraj Street, Fort.

3rd December 1864.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. BARTLE E. FREERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMAY IN COUNCIL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, the undersigned, have the honour to apply to your Excellency in Council for a grant for a quantity of waste piece of land six acres in extent, more or less, situate opposite on that part of the Island of Bombay known as the Esplanade or to some other convenient spot to be employed in the erection of a Building for the Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Produce of the Industry of all Nations.

We propose, in the event of this accession being made to us, immediately to form a Joint Stock Company, with the object of erecting upon the land the conceded to us a large Building to be used as an "Exhibition," formed and to be considered as nearly as may be upon the plan adopted in the Great Exhibitions held in London in the years 1851 and 1862.

We propose to apply to the Chief Nations of Europe, to America, to China, to the Chief Towns and Cities of India and other parts of the world for contributions of goods for exposition, more especially of such as are of a character to be useful and instructive to the natives of India. We shall also endeavour to obtain the collection of works of art, such as sculpture and pictures and casts of well known statues in plaster, bronze, and zinc, and of artistic designs, such as carving in wood and other carving in the precious metals, in enamel, in glass, in war, in household furniture adapted to India, in natural menses, in carpets, cloths and laces. We shall also invite the exposition of agricultural implements, machinery, and our care will further be especially directed to obtain machinery of a novel and useful character, particularly including those adapted to agricultural and irrigational purposes, works of reclamation and other works showing what public importance in India, and scientific, musical, and other instruments we shall ask for large materials landed for manufactures.

We hope to ascertain high degree of excellence in all goods sent for exposition by the prizes and medals which it is proposed to distribute on the occasion of the Exhibition.

We propose that the building itself should be constructed of iron, wood, and glass, and should be at least 800 feet in length and that it should be designed as I made in the form of a Greek cross, and should be of ornamental and substantial character.

6. We propose to communicate with foreign nations through their Consulate offices now established or by means of Agents authorised to travel in our affairs and on behalf of such of them with whom we may be pleased to communication with foreign Governments, we propose to apply to your Excellency's Government for credentials of the best class of their Commissioner.

We propose that a representative of Government should be invited to sit of the Committee, managing the affairs of the undertaking.

8. We propose to recoup ourselves the expenses of our outlay by an entrance fee by the sale of season tickets of admission and by a Custom siege upon the sale of the goods exposed for exhibition, such goods however not to be removed from the building till the close of the Exhibition.

9. We propose that the Exhibition should be opened in December 1865, if possible, and remain open for the six months next ensuing.

10. We propose to allow the public free entrance to the building without charge so often and reasonable as such days as may be arranged hereafter between your Excellency's Government and the said Company.

11. We propose from time to time to submit to your Excellency's Government all the details of the scheme as they are arranged and completed for approval and to invite suggestions and recommendations as to the conduct of the scheme from your Excellency's Government.—We have the honour, &c.

C. O. HAYLLAR.
J. P. LEITH.
B. L. TRACEY
J. JEEJEEBHOY.
J. SUNKERSET.
B. J. JEEJEEBHOY.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
CURSETJEE PURDOONJEE.
SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

THE members of the Byculla Club gave a dinner on Monday evening to Admiral King, C.B., and the officers of the Royal Navy Ships now in port. About 120 gentlemen were present. The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Frere presided, and Sir William Mansfield (who returned thanks for the Army) and most of the other celebrities of Bombay were present.

THE prospectus of the Great Exhibition to be held in Bombay next year reached us at too late an hour yesterday evening for us to notice the project as it deserves to-day. This, however, is not to be regretted, as the prospectus itself explains with admirable clearness and fulness all the objects aimed at by the authors of a scheme which will, we are sure, command the hearty and indeed enthusiastic support of the whole community. Like the Opera, the Exhibition will be a work of real benefit to the community, and the public-spirited men who have started it deserve the warmest thanks of all Bombay. The names attached to the prospectus are a sufficient guarantee that neither money nor energy and skill will be wanting to make the Exhibition in all respects worthy of the proud position which Bombay has already won for herself among the cities of the East.

WE are glad to learn that the Government of Bombay has, in order to protect the public from the consequences of a monopoly of the whole foreshore of the Island by two or three great Land Companies, appointed a Commission to enquire into the subject of wharfage accommodation and wharfage dues. In the concessions to Reclamation Companies of land on the harbour foreshore during the last few years, the right has been reserved to Government "to withhold its sanction, should it think proper, to the scale of fees to be finally adopted by the proprietors," or, in other words, to fix and regulate the wharfage fees. The Commission is instructed to collect information and offer suggestions with regard to the future system, including the Government wharves. The Commissioners are: Mr. G. Inverarity, Commissioner of Customs, President; Mr. Alexander Stewart and Mr. A. C. Brice, nominees of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. John Fleming and Mr. Gavin Steel, representatives of the Wharfage Companies; and Mr. J. B. Lane and Mr. W. R. Hoare, nominees of the Railway Companies. Their first meeting was held yesterday, when a Sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Fleming, and Mr. Brice, was appointed to examine plans, take evidence, and report to the Commission.

FOR some time past it has been a matter of notoriety in Bombay that negotiations were going on for the transfer to a new Company of the land and works of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company of which Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. are the Secretaries and Treasurers. Yesterday morning a formal offer was made to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., by the strongest Company ever yet formed in Bombay, the list of Promoters including the names of all the wealthiest natives in the island, to purchase the whole property for the sum of £3,000,000—three millions sterling. A special meeting will be held next week to consider the proposal, which, as some of the gentlemen who have made it are the holders of three-fourths of the shares in the present Elphinstone Land and Press Company, will of course be accepted without dissension. The capital of the new Company will be £5,000,000, five millions sterling, divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 10,000 each; and it has been stipulated that half of these shares shall be distributed in the following manner:—1,500 shares to the present shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, being 10 new shares to each old share, 1,000 shares to the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company; and 1,000 to the Frere Land Company, being one of the new Elphinstones to every two shares in each of these Companies.

"How the world is to be peopled," says the princess in Rasselas, "is not my care, and need not be yours." Her Highness is maintaining the superiority of celibacy to marriage, as a choice of evils, and being met with the objection that the prevalence of her opinion would interfere with the multiplication of mankind, silences her opponent with the unanswerable argument quoted above. She seems to imply, what indeed might be advanced with considerable show of truth, that it would possibly be no very great misfortune on the whole if the world was not peopled at all. She proceeds, "I know not whether marriage be more than one of the innumerable modes of human misery. When I see and reckon the various forms of connubial infelicity, the unexpected causes of lasting discord, the diversities of temper, the oppositions of opinion, the rude collisions of contrary desire where both are urged by violent impulses, the obstinate contests of disagreeable virtues where both are supported by conscientious of good intention, I am sometimes disposed to think with those severe casuists of most nations that marriage is rather permitted than approved."

If this is the style in which princesses habitually express themselves, as we suppose it is, we shall begin to cease to envy the heir of England's greatness. It should however be noticed as remarkable that the princess Nekayah herself sets the example which she recommends.

We have ventured on these observations by way of suggesting some comfort to our readers under the existing circumstances of Bombay, which impose an enforced celibacy, either perpetual or temporary, upon so many people. India indeed is itself a kind of divorce court—about half the married men here have their wives in England; but Bombay has the additional disadvantage, or advantage, as our princess would probably consider it, that, even in cases where climate permits women to remain in India with their husbands, economy does not permit their remaining in Bombay: house rent is too expensive. We are not of course referring to the merchant princes, the enlightened native benefactors of society, who have succeeded to the occupation of the houses built for English people on Malabar Hill and in other breezy localities: expense is no consideration to them. We allude to the toiling masses who are allowed the privilege of labouring to support them in the splendour to which they are entitled; and who are divisible into two grand classes; 1. Coolies, who leave their families up country and come to Bombay to work; and 2. Officers of Government and other useful Europeans who are obliged by poverty to do the same thing, it being impossible for any English family to live in any approach to comfort for less than a thousand a month in Bombay, or to save anything even then. To both these classes we recommend as a valuable study the philosophy of the princess of Abyssinia. The Scedees always were reflective.

But the same profound philosophy seems to be carried out into practice at the present day in many quarters of the globe. In the United States the masculine sex is in rapid course of total extinction altogether, unless the opposite interests should combine and really insist on a cessation of hostilities; and even then there would seem reason to introduce the law made at Athens after the great plague, which permitted every man to have two wives—an enactment, by the way, which would lead to the inference that the plague, like war, was more destructive to men than to women. In England, again, it is only when we throw the emigrants into our calculation that we arrive at that symmetrical equality of the sexes which nature everywhere achieves with such wonderful accuracy, to the total discomfiture of the advocates of polygamy. We are decidedly of opinion that every man who goes to a colony should be compelled to take with him either a wife or a sister—the wife to be insisted on in all cases where there is no sister, an equitable compromise to which the princess Nekayah would surely not object. Then there are the British armies, and European armies generally, said to be three millions strong in the aggregate, of whom not above ten per cent. are allowed to be married.

But beyond all the nations whom we have enumerated, we believe we can show that the natives of this country have by far the strongest reason for avoiding "entangling themselves with indissoluble compacts;" and that reason is that they are expressly debarred by the state of the law from imposing any sort of check upon the infidelity of women. The law will neither do it for them, nor allow them to do it for themselves. It is hardly necessary for us to go out of our way to prove that the nominal provision of the penal code referring to this subject is wholly a dead letter as regards the natives, and must always remain so, at any rate so far as the great bulk of the population are concerned. To ninety-nine people out of a hundred in India to institute a criminal prosecution in an English court is wholly impossible and out of the question; nor is there any ground for expecting that it will ever be otherwise. But on the other hand the police are extremely vigilant in apprehending any man guilty of homicide, or even assault; an injured husband who takes the law into his own hands is sure to be seized, and equally sure to be either hanged or transported or sent into penal servitude for a longer or shorter period, according to—not the provocation which urged him, for this is not taken into account at all—but the degree of violence to which his anger has impelled him. It is impossible that so monstrous a state of the law can result in anything but the gradual, but not slow, destruction of all domestic confidence, and the total dissolution of social life. It is notorious that the natives see the evil and are aware of the rapid increase of that which is its natural consequence, and complain bitterly but unavailingly.

Undoubtedly that is not the highest state of civilization in which a man is left to avenge his own honour in this respect; it is better the law shall do it for him. But if the law will not do this, then we do not hesitate to say that the private individual has a right to avenge himself, and that the interests of society require that he should do so. A man may lawfully take the life of another who has injured him in the way referred to; and we are mistaken if the plea has not often been admitted in trials for homicide in England. It is incalculably better that natives of India should continue to act in such cases in defiance of the law (till it is altered) as they frequently do, and get hanged for it, than that they should suffer the injury in silence. We understand that one of the princes of Travancore is now under an ignominious imprisonment because he put to death a person who had inflicted this dishonour upon him; a proceeding which certainly all his countrymen would say, as we do, was rather honourable to him than otherwise, since our peculiar prejudices had deprived him (though not a British subject) of all other possible means of redress. Then there is the Honore case—a Brahmin who used his influence over the superstitious minds of his neighbours' wives and daughters for the worst of purposes, and one day either hanged himself, which is most likely, or was hanged by some one else, which he quite deserved. At any rate some unfortunate man was put in prison and tried for murder on suspicion of doing an act which we consider highly creditable to any native. Every newspaper contains other instances of the same thing. Such laws, if maintained, will soon do more mischief to the people of India than any benefit our Government can confer will compensate; much more than any evil our withdrawal could possibly occasion.

We are by no means disposed to advocate excessive severity; but really the exaggerated horror most people seem to entertain of bloodshed would appear to be founded on an impression that a man will live for ever if he is not violently put to death. There are some circumstances in which an individual's death is much more beneficial to society than his life; after all it only deprives him of a very few years of life. Sir Samuel Romilly put these humane ideas into the heads of the present generation, for they were never heard of before; but Sir Samuel Romilly would have shot without mercy any man whom he believed to have ruined his own domestic happiness.

The English Mail.—"At length, we understand, there is certain prospect of the wrecks caused by the October Cyclone, being cleared away, so far as the sunken ships are concerned, and the Port being restored to its condition before the hurricane swept it. Lieutenant Wallace, of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed by the Government to be blower-up of ships for the Port of Calcutta, so long as any sunken wrecks remain to be removed; and a first instalment of 20,000 pounds of gunpowder has been placed at his disposal, with which to commence the work. The number of sunken vessels to be operated upon is nine; and the work will be commenced immediately, and electric battery being used to ignite the exploding charges previously placed, with the aid of the diving armour, in the most advantageous position for effecting the destruction of the hulls."

THE same:—"Sir Charles Wood has, we understand, sent out to the Bombay Government a highly expressive and forcible lecture upon its committing to raising the salaries of the public servants at that Presidency, on account of the vastly enhanced rates of living which have been gradually, for the last few years, been obtaining there. If what we hear of Sir Charles's missive to the Western Government be true, it is not much inferior in force and vigor of expression, to Lord Dalhousie's celebrated "unparalleled aggression" minute; and any rate it is certain that the Secretary of State's ideas have been conveyed in such terms as to leave little doubt of his meaning, namely, that the Bombay Government acted in the most unauthorised manner; and in a way most likely seriously to embarrass and compromise the Governments of Bengal and Madras, and the Home Government of India."

THE same:—"The reply given by the Viceroy to the deputation which called his attention to the subject of Canning as an auxiliary port to Calcutta, is one which confirms what we have more than once said on the subject of the prospects of the budget for the year. The immense Empire of Hindostan cannot be equally fortunate in its seasons throughout, and there are always some one or more Provinces suffering from the irregularities of the seasons or periodical rains; but this year seems to be more unfortunate than usual, and the failure of crops more extensive than ordinarily calculated upon. It is not only in the North-west Provinces that something approaching to a famine is to be feared, but on the Bombay side there are symptoms of serious disaster, even in the Dekkan there are districts suffering from bad seasons. One Hyderabad correspondent lately reported a most painful state of things. The hurricanes which have passed over the Hooghly districts, and in Madras have also caused serious loss. If we add to this the unpleasant prospect of a heavy drop in our income from Opium and the absolute necessity of not renewing the Income tax, we need not be surprised at the Governor General saying there were clouds on the horizon which required to be narrowly watched, and until he saw his way clearly amongst them he would hesitate in making a heavy expenditure of money on Public Works. The Madras scheme does not come before him with a brilliant prospect, he has come the appearance of being forced upon Government through the ill-considered measures of previous Governors. So far Sir John Lawrence finds it difficult to look upon Canning in a favourable light, and he wishes, therefore, to see the Mercantile community doing something which would relieve his mind of all doubts. He would like to see ships in the Mutlah and warehouses on shore. However serious those difficulties may appear now, the establishment of Canning as a Port must be considered, is not one of to-day or of to-morrow, but one for all time, and that the expenditure required should not be taken from the income of the year, but should be provided by loan or as an investment towards the liquidation of which posterity will be called on to share. The cost should not therefore be the principal question but the truth of the necessity and the advantage of the situation. Those two points have been decided, the state of the Hooghly, crowded with vessels now lying in it and the increased and increasing trade all demand a relief. The place has been decided on by the construction of the Railway, and the selection of the site of a Town with its Municipality established. The amount Government is bound to pay to the proprietors of the Railway as an annual fine of twenty thousand pounds must act as a constant reminder of the existence of Canning, and of the necessity of doing something which will make the Railway pay and relieve the Finances of this annual burden. It is no longer a question of throwing good money after bad, but whether a large amount of money which must be paid can be saved. There is no mode of saving that sum but of making the Railway profitable, and that can only be done by fostering Canning as an auxiliary port to Calcutta. Twenty thousand pounds a year annuity we are bound to pay, probably twice that sum, or say even three times that sum would make Canning such a port and place the Municipality in such a condition, that capital would be tempted there, and with capital trade and population. It is worth the venture, it is possible even, but it is worth the venture, it is possible even, but it is worth the venture, it is possible even, but it

SPORTING.

LUCKNOW RACES.

2nd Day, 13th December 1864.

1ST RACE.—*The Hack Stakes.* 160 Rs. added. Entrance 30 Rs. C. W. over 10 stone 7 lbs. Winner to be sold for 500 Rs. 1 mile.

Major Wilkin's.....ch. s. h. g. Cyclops.
Major Hope's.....b. w. g. Haphazard.
Mr. Peasnall's .....ch. c. b. Mora, Firefly.
Dr. Andrew's .....ch. c. h. Mare, Queen of Naples.
Mr. Peasnall's .....ch. c. h. Mare, Star I.
Mr. Hinges .....g. c. b. Gelding, Nubbee Baksh.

2ND RACE.—*The Commander-in-Chief's Cup.* The Commander-in-Chief's Cup value Rs. 1500, presented by His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., K.S.I. For Maiden Arabs. 1½ mile. N. I. T. Club Welter. Weight for age allowed 5 lbs. G. R.

Capt. Charles' .....g. a. h. Misty Morn, 10st., Mr. Campbell.
Capt. William's.....g. a. h. Polinx, 10st., owner.
Capt. George's .....g. a. h. Prince Alfred, 4, Captain Keogh.
Mr. Farrell's .....b. a. h. Gun Cotton, 10st., Chesshyre.
Major Wilkin's .....g. a. h. Shahjehan, 10st., Major Wilkin.
Major Wilkin's .....ch. a. h. Remount, 10st.
Mr. W. W.'s.....g. a. h. Harlequin, 10st., Mr. Abdoolla Khan.
Major Macpherson's ...g. a. h. Sir Launcelot, 10st., Major Lambert.
Gr. Peter Pilgrim's ...g. a. h. Pantomime, 10st., Lieut. Colonel Gurry.
Dr. Andrew's .....g. a. h. Fee Simple, 10st., Captain Chambre.

3RD RACE.—*The Dilkoosha Stakes.* Of 500 Rs. for all horses. N. I. T. C. Weight for age. Winners of any race value 1,000 Rs. to carry 10 lbs. extra. The winner of the G. G. Purse 5 lbs. extra and of the Derby 3 lbs. extra both cumulative. Maidens of the season allowed 5 lbs. of the 3rd 7 lbs., one allowance. 1½ mile.

Capt. Rowlandson's, B. Col. H. Cobnech.
Ditto. B. Col. M. Nora.
Mr. Peasnall's, ... B. Col. M., Blue Bonnet.
Captain Charles' ..... B. E. M. Morning Star.

The race was won by *Cobnech*. *Blue Bonnet* was the favorite.

4TH RACE.—*The Gallowey Stakes.* Of 250 Rs. H. P. for all horses. 14 hands and under. 1 mile.

Mr. Andrew's .....w. a. h. Moree.
Major Wilkin's .....b. c. h. m. Blue Belle.
Captain Chesshyre .....b. a. h. Ruby.
Mr. Orde .....b. c. h. Mare, Ruby.

This was a well matched race. The three first horses and also *Blue Bells* won; *Ruby* second, and *Moree* third; between these latter the race was well contested.

BHOOTAN.

We have letters from the Right, Brigadier General Tulcaster's, Column of the Bhootan field force, dated, Camp, Rungeesh Thanna, December the 5th. This place is at the end of the third march from Gowhatty; and from it two more marches would bring the Column to the foot of the hill up which runs the ascent to Devangiri. The Column was in excellent health, not a single case of the celebrated Dooar fever having shewn itself; and the troops were anxious to get a sight of the Devangiri stronghold. Supplies in camp were plentiful and excellent; and the Commissariat arrangements highly creditable to the department. Devangiri taken and occupied, the General, with a large proportion of the Column, was to move into the Dooar Doour, to co-operate with the Right Centre Column, under Colonel Richardson. It is probable that Devangiri was captured on the 11th or 12th.—*Englishman, December 14.*

The following is an account of the taking of Dhalimkote by Brigadier General Dunsford's Column of the Bhootan field-force; and is dated within the stronghold, December the 8th:—

"I send off a few lines just to tell you that we took this famous place the day before yesterday, and, I am sorry to say, without serious loss, the Bhootias having fought with much more courage and resolution than we expected, and the fort being both naturally and artificially strong, and in a most commanding position. We were exposed nearly all the way up the hill, and could only proceed by a narrow, tortuous road constantly exposed to showers of arrows and stones, both of which the Bhooteas threw with great force and precision. The column got close up to the Fort without any serious loss, Macgregor, the Brigade Major, and Loughnan of the 18th Native Infantry being the only wounded; but then there stood the Fort before us, on a hill about two hundered feet high, surrounded by a thick wall of about twenty feet elevation. We soon brought our small guns into position and were getting on very well with the work, throwing shells and carcasses into the Fort at about a couple of hundred yards' range, when, from a fuse being to short cut, the shell burst in the muzzle of the mortar, and exploded a quantity of powder which poor Griffin was weighing out for the charges; and in an instant three Officers, Griffin, Anderson, and Waller, and some Artillerymen close by were blown to atoms. This was a terrible catastrophe to the whole force, and had nearly ruined us, as our gallant leader, Richard was within a yard of the group just before it occurred, having only that instant left poor Griffin to give some orders to Captain Perkins of the Engineers. By this untoward calamity the force lost the services of three most excellent Officers, and seven men, and also of one of their mortars, which became utterly unserviceable. With great difficulty and after some delay, an 8 inch iron gun was brought up the hill, and soon placed in position and brought to play upon the confronting bastion, and, with a carcase, set fire to the buildings inside the fort. This the General thought an auspicious signal and time for an assault; and having got the scaling ladders up, the storming party made a rush, and carried the place at once, the Bhooteas bolting out on the opposite side. Dhalimkote is a fearfully strong place, and was not taken without several casualties, the General having had several men shot down by his side, and not a few narrow escapes. Our work is not completed yet, as we have one more Fort to take, that of Dhurma Sing, said to be nearly as strong as this, but not in such a commanding and difficult position. Our loss has been heavy; but, considering the important result and the rapid way in which it was obtained, I do not think it disproportionate if we deduct those lives by the unfortunate explosion. Collins, of the Engineers, is wounded severely, both his legs having been broken by the explosion; Macgregor, the General's Brigade Major, slightly wounded on the scalp by a gun shot, and Loughnan, of the 18th N. I., wounded by an arrow through the right arm. We have, besides, eight men killed and fifty-six wounded. We were at it from ten in the morning until six in the evening, and you may imagine that we were not sorry when the affair was over and the Fort in our possession. We are not enamoured of hill and jungle warfare, where the highest military skill and the most soldierly may be employed with comparatively inadequate results. We leave a garrison to hold this Fort, and to-morrow or next day go on with our work. You may depend upon my letting you know all that goes on with the force, so long as we are engaged in hostilities."—*Id.*

BENGAL.

It will be seen from our report of the trial published elsewhere, that Miss Keith, the unfortunate girl charged with the murder of her child, has been acquitted by the Jury. We are glad to learn that a subscription has been set on foot with a view to procuring her a situation, or some other employment. Mr. Grigor, of the Hindustani Bank, has charged himself with the fund.—*Indian Daily News, Dec. 12.*

There have been great rejoicings and festivities at Garden Reach amongst the Mahomedans, in consequence of the favorable reception lately accorded to the heir of the ex-King of Oude by the Governor-General at a private interview.—*Id.*

The hull of the ship *Lincolnshire*, which took fire in Hooghly Dock, was sold on Friday last for Rs. 5,000 five thousand.—*Englishman, Dec. 12*

We understand that Major Ardagh, Deputy Commissioner in British Burmah, is appointed Commissioner of Pegu in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel Tickell, whose resignation has been accepted.—*Id.*

We hear that the Passenger ship *Patrician*, belonging to George Marshall, has been engaged for the conveyance of Troops and Invalids to London by Government at Rs. 264 to Rs. 424 per head according to the space required.—*Englishman, December 9*

We have been unwilling, ever since these unhappy disputes arose between Planters and Coolies in Assam and Cachar, to believe that the Governments of Bengal intended to look calmly on while an important interest was being virtually ruined without interposing in some way to prevent so very undesirable a catastrophe. Mr. Beadon, we argued, must know as well as any one that the good worked out in the districts of Assam and Cachar by the discovery of Tea, has been inestimable, and must have been equally well aware how the due encouragement of such an enterprise would eventually redound to the credit of his own administration. Hence, then, we were unwilling to think that he was a mere spectator of the evil without making any attempt to cure it. And it now seems we were right. For some time past the Lieutenant Governor has, we have reason to believe, been engaged in framing a Bill for breach of contract cases in Assam and Cachar which is now ready to be laid before the Bengal Council. This Bill is based on the law in force regarding emigrants in the Mauritius, refers only to contracts entered into under Act III. of 62 of the Bengal Council, and provides for the registration of all imported coolies. But the Government of India is not disposed to look favorably on it, and its appearance on the table in its present shape is decidedly objected to. The Viceroy himself is said to have expressed an opinion that it is too much in favor of the planter and does not properly provide for the protection of the coolie. It is contended by the Supreme Government that Medical Inspectors should be appointed in every district; that the term of imprisonment, fixed in the bill, we believe, at six months, should be reduced to three, that the coolies should not be required to return to unhealthy plantations, and that the Magistrates should be ordered to explain to all coolies coming up to be registered, the nature of the contract they were about to enter into, the state of the country and the kind of work they would be called upon to perform. But the main principle of the Bill, viz., that imprisonment shall not be held to determine the contract, or to release the coolie from his engagement, is, we understand, admitted, and if so we cannot see why the other points could not be settled in Committee after the Bill has been laid before the Council. In fact, they are nothing more than the Press has always asked for and upheld. We deprecate, as strongly as the strongest Anti-planter, any attempt to deprive the coolie of his lawful rights to protection, and a proper explanation of his position when about to be registered. The papers recently published in the *Gazette* are, in the disgraceful *expose* they contain, powerful evidence of the want of a proper system of registration, and the case of Mr. Schoenemann, if true, shows that the ill-treatment of the coolie is not impossible. Let the law, then, provide for this, but above all, however careful of the coolie it may justly be, let it not be framed in such a manner as to induce the coolies to believe that the Government would rather they did not go to Assam or Cachar. For if it be so, the last state of the planter will be worse than the first, and the cultivation of tea, as a speculation, ruined for ever. Let the protection of the coolie be provided for in every way, but any attempt to discourage this local immigration would be a most mistaken policy. If the law be one without partiality to either party, and there is no reason why it should not be so, no one can ask for more, but if it be drawn up in a spirit of entire opposition to the planter, the Government itself will be the eventual and the greatest loser.—*Id.*

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 9th December 1864.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Presiding.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.
The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.
The Hon'ble Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble W. Grey.
The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson.
The Hon'ble J. N. Bullen.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Vijayarama Gajapati, Raj. Bahadur of Vizianagram.
The Hon'ble Raja Sahib Dyal Bahadur.
The Hon'ble G. Noble Taylor.
The Hon'ble W. Muir.
The Hon'ble R. N. Cust.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Dhiraj Mahtab Chand Bahadur, Maharaja of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. Cowie took the oath of allegiance, and the oath that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

RURAL POLICE (N. W. PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of Business, in order to enable him to move that the Bill which he obtained permission on Friday to introduce, be introduced to-day, although it had not been in the hands of the Members for seven days as required by Rule 10, in order that it might thus be passed within a shorter period than was provided in Rule 20.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir then introduced the Bill to provide for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the Territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and moved that it be referred to Select Committee, with instructions to report in five weeks. He said that the object in having the Bill passed quickly was that the settlement which had been commenced in the N. W. Provinces was making rapid progress, and all that was done under the present rules relating to the appointment of village watchmen would have to be amended when the Bill became law. The settlement of Land Revenue would be subjected to some modifications under the new rules, and the records would also have to be altered. Unless, however, the Bill became law at an earlier period, a good deal of inconvenience would be caused both to the Officers of Government and the people, and considerable expence in doing again what had been done before. As certain related to the N. W. Provinces, five weeks would, he supposed, be amply sufficient to enable all persons concerned to consider its provisions and report their opinions.

The motion was put and agreed to.

NON-REGULATION PROVINCES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business. He said, as the Bill merely proposed to give power to the Governor-General in Council to extend Acts and Regulations now in existence to places under the immediate administration of the Government of India in which those Acts and Regulations were not in force, the publication of the Bill for any long period seemed unnecessary, and he believed that great public convenience would result from the Bill passing into law on an early date. This was his reason for proposing that a Select Committee should be required to make their report in two weeks.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington then introduced the Bill to authorize the Governor-General of India in Council to extend to the Non-Regulation Provinces, under the immediate administration of the Government of India, Acts and Regulations not force in those Provinces, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in a fortnight. He said that when he had asked for leave to introduce the Bill, he explained the objects and reasons of it, and he had nothing more to say on those heads. But it had been suggested to him that the Bill would be rendered more useful if the power proposed to be given to the Governor General in Council as regarded the places under the immediate administration of the Government of India were extended to the Governments of the N. W. Provinces and of the Punjab—to the former Government for the Non-Regulation Provinces subject to its authority, and to the latter Government for the Punjaub and its dependencies. The suggestion deserved consideration, and he proposed in Committee to move the insertion of a Section which, if adopted, would effect what had been suggested.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CHIEF COURT (PUNJAB) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cust said that, as the Bill for amending the constitution of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab and its dependencies had been only a short time in the hands of Hon'ble Members, he begged leave to postpone the motion which stood in the list of Business, relating to that Bill.

Leave was granted.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to provide for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the Territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.—The Hon'ble Messrs. Harington, Maine and Anderson, the Hon'ble the Maha Rajah of Vizianagram, the Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadur, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Taylor, Muir and Cust.

On the Bill to authorise the Governor-General of India in Council to extend to the Non-Regulation Provinces, under the immediate administration of the Government of India, Acts and Regulations not in force in those Provinces, the Hon'ble Messrs. Harington, Maine, Muir and Cust.

The Council then adjourned.

WHITLEY STOKES.
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Legislative.)
Calcutta, the 9th December 1864.—*Englishman, Dec. 16.*

MADRAS.

HIGH COURT.

COLEMAN *vs.* COLQUHOUN.

CRIM CON.—This action was instituted to recover damages from the defendant for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife; they were laid at 30,000 Rupees.

The case was heard before their Lordships Sir Colley Scotland and Sir Adam Bittlestone.

The Advocate General and Mr. Mayne, instructed by Messrs. Boyson, Brockman and Prichard, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Miller, instructed by Mr. Branson, for the defendant.

The case occupied nearly three days last week, no witnesses having been called for the defence; the evidence being nearly, if not altogether, the same as that heard and reported on the Criminal trial, it is not now necessary to report it afresh. Mr. Miller addressed the Court yesterday for upwards of four hours for the defendant, pointing out what he considered the improbabilities and discrepancies in the evidence, and urging several points in mitigation of damages.

The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court to the following effect:—

We are now called upon at the end of this trial, which has occupied the Court for a considerable time, to pronounce our judgment upon the issues which have been raised for our determination. These issues are, 1st, as to the jurisdiction of this Court; 2nd, has the evidence established the charge of criminal conversation; and 3rd, if so, what amount of damages ought to be awarded. On the first of these issues, we have not the slightest doubt. The Letters Patent constituting the present High Court, read in connection with Sir Charles Wood's explanatory letter which accompanied them, leave the jurisdiction of this Court in matters matrimonial, just as it stood under the late Supreme Court.

That point being disposed of, we come to the question of the adultery. We approach the consideration of this question in a very different manner to what we would have done, if the defence had been supported by any evidence. It has not been so supported, wherefore we are left to decide solely upon the evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses. There is one observation regarding the plaintiff, independent of his evidence as to the *crim con.*, which I have to make. I agree with the defendant's counsel that the plaintiff's mode of dealing with his wife was of a very unusual character, and certainly wanting in firmness and strength of mind; but it is my duty to say that there is no suggestion arising from the evidence, that he was guilty of infidelity or of anything which would tend to throw her into the way of temptation or any impropriety. Condonation has also been alleged against him, but I am bound to say that notwithstanding all that the learned Counsel for the defendant has said on that subject, he has failed to make it out against the plaintiff. Our opinion is that if a husband forsakes his wife on account of infidelity which has been proved, and takes her back to his protection, and entirely forgives her, with a knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, that would be condonation. But that was not so in this case. There is unquestionable evidence that for four or five days together, plaintiff had very *strong suspicion* of his wife's infidelity, but there has not been anything to shew that after being *satisfied* of her guilt he took her back and forgave her. It behoves the husband to be thoroughly satisfied that he has proper and sufficient evidence to go upon before publicly charging his wife with the offence. I repeat that condonation has not been established in this case. I agree with Mr. Miller that the evidence in a case of *crim con.* should be of the most convincing nature possible. And in such a case as this, where testimony as to hand-writing forms a great portion of the evidence, we should have contradictory evidence of the strongest possible kind on the other side, to induce us to disbelieve the evidence for the plaintiff. Testimony as to hand-writing, as has also been observed, is, of all others, evidence most liable to doubt. The principal documents concerning this case are the letters C., D., E., F., and G. These letters have all been sworn to as being in the defendant's hand-writing by one or other of the witnesses Messrs. Wray, Brock, Morris, Lawrence and O'Connor. (It is needless to repeat the particular evidence relating to each of these letters, which his Lordship detailed minutely.) Mr. Miller has said that F. was feigned, and has asked very strenuously the necessity for its being so. As to the latter, I certainly confess I cannot see myself why it should have been so. But the witnesses knowing it to be feigned, still speak to certain words as in Colquhoun's hand-writing. On the one hand, there are all these witnesses, pledging themselves in the most solemn and confident way that certain portions of the writing of these letters is Colquhoun's, whereon there is nothing shewn on the other side to prove that they are not. Neither the defendant or his wife have been produced before the Court to deny, if nothing more, that the writing is theirs. The Advocate General was therefore right in saying that this part of the case was undefended. Now that the writing of these letters has been brought home to the defendant, what is the effect? No one can read the passionate letters F. and G., and that wanton letter C. without being satisfied that there was nothing wanting on the part of the defendant, but his own choice and a suitable opportunity, to commit adultery. These letters, written after only a few weeks' acquaintance with Mr. Coleman's family, being so utterly shameful and wanton in their character, are the strongest imaginable evidence that if criminal conversation had not already taken place, it is not at all unlikely that it did so very soon afterwards. But although the handwriting has thus far been spoken to very satisfactorily, the evidence of Parthasarthy also goes to connect the defendant with two of those letters. The Court has been very cautious in weighing the evidence of this witness, as well as that of Verasawmy and the other witnesses connected with these letters, but it might have had less effect on our minds if they had been met by contradictory evidence on the other side. The main purport of the defence seems to be to shew that this was a vile conspiracy got up by the plaintiff for the purpose of damaging his wife's character, and that to come into this Court and obtain damages for himself. Now, to establish this most diabolical motive, the most wicked design a man could be guilty of, Mr. Miller has contented himself with arguing the *improbabilities* of the plaintiff's case. The almost overwhelming evidence as to the defendant's connection with the letters in question, could not perhaps have been answered away at the Criminal trial; but on this occasion he could have appeared and defended, or denied, or repudiated them. It has been shown too that the opportunity, which I have just said was alone wanting to complete the adultery, which these letters breathe of, might have been often obtained in the interval of defendant's first acquaintance with the plaintiff, and the 28th December, when their intimacy had ceased. In fact, there is the evidence of Johanna and Mary Ammal that not one, but several acts of adultery had been committed during this time. It is certainly difficult to conceive that a woman in the position of Mrs. Coleman could be guilty of conduct so shameless and abandoned as that which these witnesses speak of; conduct, too, aggravated by the fact of committing herself in her own house, almost in the presence of her children, and making her servants accomplices. With these women in the box, standing the test of a rigid cross-examination, and with nothing elicited to shake their evidence, can we accept as made out a suggestion of *improbability* to discredit it? We know that all cases of adultery are generally accompanied by shameless acts on the part of those concerned to attain their end. If we believe the witnesses in this case, as I think we are bound to do, their evidence goes to establish acts of the grossest adultery at the Victoria Hotel, and in the bath room of the plaintiff's house. In thus disposing of the second issue, I have tried to abstain as much as possible from saying things but what was absolutely called for, by the facts of the case, and being satisfied that criminal intercourse did take place, we come to the question of damages. There is no doubt the defendant has availed himself of his intimacy with the plaintiff in subjecting him to this grievous wrong. In estimating damages in this case we must carefully weigh the circumstances of all the parties concerned. The moral conduct of the wife; her previous chastity or otherwise; the manner of plaintiff's married life; and also the legal proceedings taken since the criminal intercourse. And I here would wish to dispose of the question of compromise about which so much has been said. There is nothing to satisfy us that the plaintiff, either directly or indirectly connected with the alleged compromise. In this matter we have only the plaintiff's evidence and that of Major Proudfoot to decide upon. Mr. Maitland, a friend of the defendant's has not been called, as he ought to have been by defendant, and his absence was certainly very material. Mr. Hayes, also a party to the transaction, ought to have been produced by the plaintiff, but for him it has been urged that he has left Madras, and gone on pressing business out of the jurisdiction of the Court. As to whether the plaintiff is connected with Hayes' sudden departure, we have not the slightest evidence on which to entertain such a supposition. Hayes having taken an active part in preparing the compromise, his absence is also much to be regretted. Major Proudfoot, the witness whom we have had before us with reference to the affair, has, I am bound to say, pursued the course of an upright, and honorable man throughout this transaction. He has been put before us as a man of honor, on whose word we are bound to rely, and on the evidence he gave we do rely most implicitly. (Portions of Major Proudfoot's evidence were here read.) On the part of the plaintiff, nothing could have been wiser or more correct than his conduct in not acceding to any compromise. But what is most extraordinary at this stage of the proceedings, is that Major Proudfoot, after plaintiff's refusal, should have returned to Mr. Maitland and gone through the scene of exchanging documents!

This can only be accounted for by supposing that his feelings must have been worked up to the highest pitch of excitement by his wife's connection with the case. He says in his evidence, "Notwithstanding plaintiff's refusal, I still thought I would eventually get him to consent not to put defendant in jail. I thought I had sufficient influence with defendant for this." On effecting his purpose, as he thought, when the documents had been exchanged, "so carried away was he by his feelings, that he exclaimed, "Thank God, I will now get my wife back again," meaning that she should be able to return from Bangalore, whither she had gone, evidently to avoid being subpœned. At all events there is no reason to suppose that plaintiff had consented to keep her away, although there were one or two events with reference to which she could have given evidence. Owing to her extreme nervousness or illness, or some such cause Major Proudfoot seems to have formed a determination that his wife should not be subjected to a legal examination. Now as to the condition and terms of the married life of the plaintiff and his wife previous to this unhappy event. Down to 1861, the only circumstance which marred their happiness was the possession by plaintiff of certain letters, obtained about 1854, shewing infidelity on the part of his wife. The consequence of this was, to use plaintiff's own words, that they were "pretty well jealous of each other." He appears to have had very little opinion of her virtue, and not much regard or respect existed on either side. In 1861, they had a severe quarrel, but were in a manner reconciled through the instrumentality of Mr. Daniel Shaw. The reconciliation, however, must have been a very hollow one, for till July 1862, they were barely on speaking terms, and about that time Mr. Coleman took ill, when his wife attended him, and, to give her credit, with great care. They were then on better terms for a while, and if he had any doubts of her previously, it was not unlikely that her ministrations would incline him to get rid of them. Then there was the unfortunate affair at table on the 8th October, when some coarse expressions seem to have been used by Mr. Coleman to his wife. For the reasons given, we cannot say that the plaintiff has been deprived of a happy home or of the society of an affectionate wife. When we look at the bath-room incident, and the contents of those letters, written after only a few weeks' acquaintance with the defendant, Mrs. Coleman appears to us as a woman of strong passions and subject to little moral restraint. There is no use to conceal either the fact that she afforded every facility to the defendant in his designs; and this we think that the defendant's conduct is to some extent excusable. The criminal proceedings which have been instituted in this case, have been somewhat of an exceptional character. The Penal Code provides punishment for adultery only when the prosecution is brought by the husband. Adultery, as a criminal offence, is unknown in England, and I believe this is the first time that a Court in this country has been called upon to award damages after the Penal Code has been in force against the defendant. The sentence in the criminal action should certainly go in reduction of damages here. The punishment awarded the defendant at the criminal trial was 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 Rupees. We have no exact evidence to show the defendant's circumstances, but from what came out in Major Proudfoot's statement, I cannot but think that the fine of 500 Rupees was sufficiently heavy. Bearing in mind the injury and suffering which the plaintiff has suffered by the disgrace and exposure to which he has been subjected, and not him alone, but also his children; considering too, the destruction of all hope of future reconciliation, the Court awards damages to the extent of 3,500 Rupees.

Both at the sitting and rising of the Court, Mr. Maitland appeared and asked the Court to afford him an opportunity to clear himself from the aspersion that had been cast upon him by the plaintiff and Major Proudfoot. His Lordship regretted that the Court could not listen to any representation from him.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Dec. 14.*

SIND.

MORE LAND RECLAMATION.—Another bright idea is, we learn, about to be launched into the share market. It is nothing more nor less than diverting the Lyaree from its present channel and filling in the bed. We wonder what Mr. Hardy Wells will say to this. We fancy he would go stark staring mad if he heard of the scheme, for he entertained the notion that if the freshes of the Lyaree were properly directed they would keep open a boat channel and remove the Bar. In our humble opinion the time has come for all honest people to move out of Kurrachee, for soon there will be no living in it.—*Our Paper, Dec. 13.*

RECLAMATION.—The reclamation mania is, we find, to our dismay, extending itself to Kurrachee, and an Association has been projected to recover from the sea all the land lying between Keamaree and Ghizree, by banding up the Chinnee Creek, or running a sea wall from the western extremity of Keamaree to the Ghizree beach, and filling in the great basin thus formed by cutting down the adjoining hills. The conception is a very grand one, and is by no means enough, for the projectors are pressed to raise two or three crores of rupees, which is all that will be necessary. References have already, we hear, been made to Government, and the Superintendent of Harbour Works has been consulted. We have not been asked our opinion as yet, nor been promised any shares, which is a great shame, but we would advise the Commissioner, when he is reporting on the scheme, as he will doubtless have to do in the ordinary course of business, to send home to the Bombay Government the advisability of its insisting on the Kurrachee Reclamation Company undertaking a little more work than they now contemplate, so as to render their project complete. The company should be required to extend the Keamaree groyne to the Oyster Rocks, and then close the little passage between these rocks and Munora. A pump or two would soon empty the hollow of the water standing in it, and there is plenty of stuff in the Manora heights for filling in. We shall certainly after the Reclamation Company have completed their work need a harbour, but that is a very little affair, which might be left for future consideration. Seriously speaking, our all depends upon the improvement of the Kurrachee Harbour, which was first injured by the Napier Mole, and then by the Keamaree groyne. The Munora breakwater is, we are told, already beneficially affecting the Bar, but Mr. Parke's plan rests on his being able to secure a storm drain under the Napier Bridge, the water being provided by the Chinnee Creek. If the basin, therefore, be filled in, it follows that the Kurrachee Harbour will be dammed up by the bar, for the Munora breakwater of itself will not remove it. The Bombay millionaires may find hundreds of other ways of investing their money beside destroying the Harbour of Kurrachee.—*Id.*

CABOOL.

CABOOL, 18*th November*.—It has been ascertained from some Khans who have accompanied the Ameer's camp from Toorkistan that while the Ameer's camp was at Kamo, a letter was received there by Mirza Mohamed Hussun Khan from Akhoondzada Serajoodeen at Bokhara. The letter was as follows:—

"I am sorry to learn that he Ameer has left Toorkistan for Cabool. It should not have been. I cannot write in detail what is going on in Bookhara. You can easily imagine what I mean. It would have been better if the Ameer had passed the winter in Toorkistan."

The Ameer on the receipt of the above letter was confused and was about to return to Toorkistan when he was advised by the Sirdars of his camp not to do so, but to continue his march towards Cabool.

Ghoolam Allee Khan, servant of Sirdar Mohamed Uzul Khan, waited on the Ameer and begged him on the part of his master to take charge of five hundred camels and five hundred mules, as the Sirdar could not afford to pay for their feed.

"I have nothing to do with the camels and mules", replied the Ameer, "let Uzul Khan dispose of them as he pleases."

Ghoolam Allee Khan returned to Uzul Khan and informed him of what the Ameer had said on this Sirdar Uzul Khan informed all his servants to go and seek their livelihood elsewhere as he had no means of paying them.

10*th November*.—Aulecjah Mohamed Rufeek Khan presented to the Ameer a paper containing the order of the Hakoomut of Kelat and begged of him to seal and sign it. The Ameer refused to seal the paper, saying that as the family of Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan was in Kelat, he could not appoint any Hakim until he had taken the advice of that Sirdar. In vain did Mohamed Rufeek Khan urge that Futteh Mohamed Khan had given his word about the Hakoomut of Kelat; the Ameer would not yield.

On Khooshdil Khan presenting the seal of the governorship of Cabool, the Ameer made the following remarks and returned it to Sirdar Khooshdil Khan:—

"Mohamed Allee Khan and I have no time to look after the affairs of Cabool; you know very well that I have to march towards Candahar shortly and settle with Mohamed Ameen Khan; under these circumstances I cannot take charge."

A letter was received to-day from Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan from Toorkistan. It said:—

"I cannot govern the people of Toorkistan. The Ullamances and Turcoomans are continually attacking and carrying away the men of my troops. Please send some one to relieve me."

From Candahar news has been received to the effect that Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan has given the governorship of Candahar to Sirdar Mohamed Shureef Khan, while he himself is busy in making warlike preparations. Mohamed Shureef Khan has placed six lacs of rupees which he had in Furrah at the disposal of Mohamed Ameen Khan to use for the war; and both brothers have sworn to fight against the Ameer to the last.

20*th November*.—This morning the Ameer and Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan went to read the Fataha in the houses of the Khans who had fallen in the Bajgah battle.

The Ameer in the evening sent for Mirza Ibrahim Khan, the servant of Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan, and said to him, "I know very well that you are always sending news to Mohamed Ameen Khan; you had better leave Caboul at once, or I shall have you blown from a gun." Ubdool Khalak proceeded to leave the city within a few hours.

21*st November*.—Mohamed Ameen Khan informed the Ameer that all the troops had proclaimed Sirdar Mohamed Uzul Khan Governor of Kunduz, and that he was independent Hakim.

"Not at all," said the Ameer in a loud voice, "Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan is master of all Afghanistan from the Khyber to Herat."

The following news-letter was received today from Toorkistan:—

"The Russian troops have arrived close to Bookhara. The King of Bookhara has ordered one of his ambassadors to accompany Akhoondzada Sirajoodeen to Caboul, to inform the Ameer of the advance of the Russian troops towards Bookhara. Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, son of Uzul Khan, is about to appoint Sahrab Khan commandant of some of the Russian troops who are going to assist him."

The following letter was received from Sirdar Mohamed Shureef Khan:—

"I am given to understand that you are about to turn my family out of Cabool. I advise you not to think of it. Give up the idea of coming to Candahar. You will not find me and Ameer Khan like Uzul Khan and Azim Khan. If you don't take my advice, and are still determined to march to Candahar, then don't delay. You are an infidel if you don't come to Candahar at once."

The Ameer got so much annoyed when he read the above letter, that he said in his Durbar he would march against Candahar without delay.

22*nd November*.—The Ameer to-day gave warning to all the Sirdars to prepare themselves to accompany him to Candahar after Nouroze. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was desired by the Ameer to pay the arrears of the troops.

Dubneer Koomadan with six sowars arrived to-day from Heerat, and informed the Ameer that Mohamed Yakoob Khan was conducting business very well.

23*rd November*.—News was received to-day from Ghuznee to the effect that Sirdar Jellaloodeen Khan had carried away a number of mares from the Nahore forest, situated near Ghuznee, and had gone direct to Candahar.

24*th November*.—Naib Sooltan Mohamed Khan was to-day appointed Hakim of Koorum in place of Sirdar Ibraheem Khan.

Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan has written to Ibraheem Khan to prepare himself to leave for Cabool, and to make over charge of Koorum to Sooltan Mohamed Khan, who will shortly leave for that place.

25*th November*.—The houses situated round the seraglio of the late Ghoolam Heider Khan, in which Sirdar Uzul Khan is living as a prisoner, have been bought by the Ameer and given to the sepoys so as to have a strict watch over Uzul Khan. Poor men who had been living in those houses for a length of time have been turned out from the Bala Hissar.

26*th November*.—Khiluts have been granted by the Ameer and Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan to Sarfut Khan Momund and his son, and both have been set at liberty. They have been told to go to Heerat and to serve there under Yakoob Allee Khan.

The Quazee of Heerat who accompanied Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, has also been restored to his place, and ordered to go to Heerat.

Sirdars Mohamed Allee Khan and Wally Mohamed Khan are not on friendly terms. The latter never attends the Ameer's Durbar.

P. S.—The kossid who brought the above letter from Caboul, says that he saw Sadut Khan Momund and Shahmurd Khan at Barcokab on their way to Jellalabad."—*Delhi Gazette, Dec. 13.*

SERJEANT INSTRUCTORS OF MUSKETRY.

(From the Gazette of India.)

The following Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 288, dated 23rd September 1864, is published for general information:—

From H. M.'s Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council.—(Military) No. 288, dated 23rd September 1864.

SIR,—With paragraph 15 of your letter No. 138, dated 5th April 1864, you transmit copy of your General Order, No. 211, dated 10th March 1864, extending to Sergeant Instructors of Musketry in British Regiments, from 10th December 1861, the privilege of good service pay after stated periods allowed to 2nd Class Sergeant Instructors of the School of Musketry by Royal Warrant of 27th September 1861.

2. As the wording of the 13th Clause of the Regulations attached to the Warrant, gave some foundation for a doubt whether the Regimental Sergeant Instructors of Musketry were entitled to the good service pay, application was made to the Secretary of State for War for information on this point.

3. I have been informed in reply that the extra pay for good service, contained in the Schedule, page 3 of the Royal Warrant of 27th September 1861, applies only to the Staff of the Schools of Musketry and not to Regimental Sergeant Instructors.

4. Your Government will accordingly modify your General Order, No. 211 of 10th March 1864.

With reference to the above, the portion of the Government General Order No. 211 of 10th March 1864, which authorises good service pay to Regimental Sergeant Instructors of Musketry, is cancelled, and the issue of good service pay to this class will cease from 1st December 1864.

THE CASE OF EMMA KEITH.

(From the Englishman.)

THE acclamations which followed the verdict of the Jury in the case of Emma Keith afford a strange illustration of the eccentricity of public sympathy in the nineteenth century. Had the strength of that motherly love that has sustained the stream of human life for so many thousand years exercised its wonted influence and moved Emma Keith to nurse her offspring, no one, probably, save the old ayah who had brought her up, would have tolerated her offence. It may be said that her sufferings would have been unpitied, because they would have been unknown; but we fear that the most urgent appeal would be little to enlist the world's compassion on behalf of one who would, in that case, have been no more than an unfortunate outcast. She might have been the victim of the most heartless seduction; she might have been reduced to the uttermost depths of misery; but seduction and the misery that follow it are matters of every day occurrence, devoid of sensational interest, which harden, rather than soften, the hearts of a moral and austere public. But that has fallen, and loved the offspring of her shame, and spared it, may take it in her arms and beg from door to door, or may lead a life of sin; but the sympathy and the acclamations of the world are not for her. They are reserved for those who have superadded to these unattractive recommendations that of conduct which subjects them to a trial in a Criminal Court for the most horrible and unnatural of crimes. But this case, the first of the kind in India, presents especially two features calling for serious comment. These features are the line adopted by the learned Counsel for the defence and the conduct of the Jury in reference to their oath. The one proves how the latitude given to advocates is sometimes carried too far for the interests of Society, and the other how very much the Petty Jury is in need of the introduction of a new and better element. For the unfortunate girl herself, bowed down by sickness, and, evidently, barely answerable for her actions; sitting, sick and faint, in the dock, waiting to hear her fate, we have very sympathy.

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Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 21st August 1861. F. P. WILSCHE, Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HONBLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General. *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. H. B. H. TURTER, Esq.
A. B. SOUDE, Esq. LIMJEE MANCHHEE, Esq.

Auditors.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. MILLER, KELLY & HORNE.

London Bankers—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—Calcutta, Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight ..... ½ per Rupee.
4 do. ..... ⅜ "
3 do. ..... ¼ "
2 do. ..... ⅛ "
1 do. ..... ⅛ "
On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 "
" 6 " " ..... 4 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

DISCOUNTS.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved private Bills and Hundies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends realized, ¼ per cent. charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hundies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager, Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED)

Incorporated by Royal Charter, with Limited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—NAPEAN ROAD.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN ARIEL, Esq. *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. ASSOUN, Esq.
HURBON MUNSEE, Esq.
GOKULABHOY PUDUMSEY, Esq.
SHROFF VEERJEE VALLABHDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000, and at 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 and not more than Rs. 100,000.
Interest is not allowed on balances of less than Rs. 10,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit or cause of same to be lent and generally subject to the rules of other Banks, on the following rates of interest, and interest thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts may transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

If the withdrawal of the 15 days' notice of either sum of a deposit, at the expiration of the 15 days' notice of either sum of a deposit, the interest will cease, unless the Depositor expressly has such is conditions the deposit subject to 30 days' notice.

A claim money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 6 do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On realizing Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on the spot, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
A commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
On purchase and sale of Government Securities, ½ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hundies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
W. JACKSON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th November, 1864.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE :—

To secure the proper growth of the Teeth in

To arrest the progress of decay.

To extract Teeth which have become want-

SUFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The Surgeons of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the mechanism of Artificial Teeth to such a high degree of perfection, that the entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and

[illegible] and, in such manner as to be removed

[illegible] pleasure; to be worn without the least

[illegible] rendering to preserve the appearance of natural Teeth

[illegible] and to incapable of any noxious effect

[illegible] teeth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, etc., &c., per-

[illegible] with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Also by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME.

DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 5 P.M.
At No. 2, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

LADIES requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes payable on the Continent and in Europe, and Letters of Credit on Europe, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight above 180 Rs. 2s. 03d. per Rupee.
" " 4 " " 2s. 0½d. "
" " 3 " " 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 2 " " 2s. 1d. "
" " 1 " " 2s. 1⅛d. "
" on Demand " 2s. 1¼d. "
" on Scotland and Ireland on Demand " 2s. 1½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } at 2s. 1¼d.
on the Continent and in Europe, Greece } 1s. 11½d.
Turkey, Egypt, and Syria }

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Yokkaichi.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On realizing Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on the spot, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
A commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
On purchase and sale of Government Securities, ½ per cent.
Commission charged on Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hundies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
W. JACKSON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th November, 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ALEXANDER ARDASEER DAVUD, Esq.
NOWROJEE SORABJEE PATEL, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
OFFICES—No. 43, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Solicitors.

WM. AITKEN, Esq. (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq. (of Messrs. Johnston & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CROWDY, Esq.
London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
3 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. do. ..... 2s. 1d. "
1 do. do. ..... 2s. 1⅛d. "
Demand ..... 2s. 1⅛d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first advice of the drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hundies or orders for realization should be made payable to The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CHARLES E. SOMJEE,
Secretary.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the remittance of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On Shares or Securities, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED)

બોમ્બે જોઈનટ સ્ટોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIV. OF THE LEGISLATURE OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy. *Chairman.*
ABDOOL MOOSA GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LESLIE MACKENZIE, Esq., of Messrs. Mackenzie Lindsay, Sons & Co.
VUSSERVUNDAS MADHOWDAS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE PUTEL, Esq. of Messrs. Manackjee Nusserwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GOSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. KETELBEY AND RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees; above this latter amount a special arrangement may be made.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 5 per cent.
" 6 " " 4 "
" 3 " " 3 "

ADVANCES.

Advances are made on the Deposit of Government Securities, on Bank and other Shares, on Merchandise and Shipping Documents, and also on approved personal security.

The Corporation undertakes the sale and purchase of Stock, Joint Stock Companies' or other Associations by taking Shares therein and advancing money for such purposes.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rate of the day.

COMMISSION.

Commission charged at the rate of ½ per cent. on the sale or purchase of Government Securities and other Shares. Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn. For 3 per cent. charge. Any further information can be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted on the undermentioned British Indian Banks in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Singapore.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Sampson Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 1st December 1864. H. COWLEY, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.
RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts (one for Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " " 4 " "
" " 12 " " 5 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum. Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on demand, and at from one day to six months sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

Bills on London, at 6 months sight Rs. 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
Scotland and Ireland do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to the constituent's account in the Bank's Books, and realized.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged; if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted by Bills, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody 1 per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 9th Nov. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—

Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. ARLEES, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Wigram Brothers.)
CHARLES H. CARTER BADY, Esq. (Messrs. Ogilvie, Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Rogers, Price & Co.)
HEMCHANDRA DHARAMSEE BHOOMGOORA, Esq.
BHUGWANDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ARLAND, FRERES AND BUSNE.
London Bankers.
The BANK OF LONDON.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 " "
" 6 " " ..... 4 " "
" 12 " " ..... 5 " "

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 "
" 6 " " ..... 4 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

DISCOUNTS.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 19th Dec. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | *Bombay.*
J. E. GRIME, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq. | *Bombay.*

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" " 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 2 do. 2s. 1d. "
" " 1 do. 2s. 1⅛d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 1⅛d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Natal and Benguela.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or one per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance in account of the account for each month in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,00,000.

Head Office ..... DELHI.
Manager ..... C. PARSY, Esq.
Secretary ..... H. LAMY, Esq.

BRANCHES.

Bombay ... ...Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Calcutta ... ... D. M. MACKENZIE, Esq.
Allahabad ... ... H. E. MCLEAVY, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie ... ... J. HEALY, Esq.
Lucknow ... ... C. H. SPENCER, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... ... E. S. STAPP, Esq., (Offg.)
London ... ... THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ... ...at 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
4 do. ... ...at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... ...at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. ... ...at 2s. 1d. "
1 do. ... ...at 1s. 11⅞d. "
On Scotland and Ireland at 1s. 11⅞d.

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Agra, Lahore *and on every large Town in India.*

Government Securities purchased and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes, of short date, discounted.

Bills for and under £10 can only be granted at sight.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at more than six months' sight.

The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transact, on the most favorable terms, all business in England being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Delhi, Umballa, Meerut, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Coupons, Shares, Joint Stock Companies' Scrip, and will arrange the interest or dividends thereon, collected half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without any charge. Any exchange of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Lacs of Rupees 5 at the rate of ½ per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.

AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto nine ditto
At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.

Are granted on approved personal and other security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Unauthorized drafts on colored Bills :—Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, limited, or order.

Hours of Business 10 to 3. Saturdays 10 to 1.

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

Bombay Branch Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" " 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 2 do. ..... 2s. 1d. "
" " 1 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" On Demand ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" On Scotland ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" On Ireland ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "

Circular Notes available throughout Europe for 1s. 11¾d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London. Drafts on demand on the Bank of England.

Drafts for £1 and under £10 are drawn on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits are No. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 agreed :—

Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months sight ..... 3 " "
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોંબે ફાઈનાન્સ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

Capital—Rs. 15,00,000 in 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each,

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Directors.

Caetano Gabriel de Souza, Esq., Chairman, (of Souza, Pinto & Co., Merchant.)
Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, Esq., Merchant.
Ruttonjee Ramchordas, Esq., (of Megjee Ruttonjee & Co., Merchants of Bombay and Calcutta.)
Cawasjee Muncherjee Readymoney, Esq., Merchant.
Munjee Nursey, Esq., Merchant.
Jumnadas Doolubdas, Esq. Merchant.

Secretary—Nusserwanjee D. Bodhnoorie.
Solicitors—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Lumsdaine.
Bankers—Asiatic Banking Corporation.

THE Corporation make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures ;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority ;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Corporation effects the purchase and sale of Stock and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up-country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

The Corporation receives Deposits for fixed periods on the following terms :—

Repayable on 3 months notice being given 5 per cent.
Do. 6 do. do. 6 do.
Do. 9 do. do. 7 do.
Do. 12 do. do. 8 do.

Money may be deposited with the Corporation for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

The Corporation takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in banks, and other Companies without charging realizing the Interest and Dividends thereon, for which a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter to the English or to any other vernacular language to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PHILLIP KNEE, Manager.

7, Hammam Street, Bombay, 15th December 1864.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL RS. 12,000,000.

Board of Directors.

R. T. Price Esq. Chairman.
Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Esq.
Jamsyrun Kissoorun, Esq.
Wishwanath Dhondobha, Esq.
Chitoobha Dhanjeebhoy, Esq., Manager.
The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first class House Property and Real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up-country or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

The Association receives Deposits for fixed periods ; present rates :—

For 3 months ..... 6 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 7 " "
" 12 " ..... 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
CHARLES CLIFT, Secretary.

Temporary Office, No. 9, Hammam Street,
Bombay, 5th December 1864.

Holloway's Pills.—Disordered Stomach.—Who can with certainty predict the ultimate issue of a disordered stomach if it be neglected? Fever, diarrhœa, and even cholera, are too often the penalties of such neglect. It should be every whare known that Holloway's Pills effectually prevent these disastrous consequences. This purifying medicine should be taken at once, to stem the following symptoms, or the opportunity of doing so may be lost for ever, and a few days delay even may be fatal. Each succeeding dose gradually regulates the stomach, liver, and bowels. When the weather is sultry, the system weakened, and malaria abundant, the digestion and its organs should be kept in order by treatment so simple, yet so productive of comfort, security, and strength.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company £135,000
Accumulated Fund 480,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720, HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. | HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq. | EDWIN GOWES, Esq.
RICH. BAGSHAWE, Esq. | SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq. | A. G. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES HEATH, Esq. | LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD HUDD, Esq. | CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq. | JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq. | Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq. | ALEX. D. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq. | WM. BRUCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | LESLIE D. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LUBBOCK, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F.R.C.S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, and issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the shares of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies :—

Madras.....Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta.....Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong.....Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai.....Messrs. DENT & Co.
Mauritius .....Messrs. BLYTH & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS,
BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £711,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants in the course of time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur A. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
R. L. Tracy, Esq., Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co., Merchants.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.

Are granted on approved personal and other security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Unauthorized drafts on colored Bills :—Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, limited, or order.

Hours of Business 10 to 3. Saturdays 10 to 1.

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

Bombay, 10th October 1864.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. O'Connell, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the Lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money. Policies at Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the Lives of Military officers holding Commissions (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To parties of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices :—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further bonuses at the triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits ; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

| Age. | Civil.